

OPACITY DESKTOP WITH DEPTH PERCEPTION

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to the art of computer display systems. It
10 finds particular application in conjunction with a method and apparatus for providing a
three-dimensional desktop display where objects are displayed with varying display
depths and degrees of opacity, and will be described with particular reference thereto.
It is to be appreciated, however, that the invention is also amenable to other like
applications.

15 Computers have become powerful tools for use in numerous
applications including word processing, Internet research and web browsing, and
advanced graphical arts displays and processing. Technological advances in the speed,
processing power, and memory of computers, coupled with lower costs, have made
them ideally suited for use in graphical display systems. Computer generated displays
20 enable users to visualize two- and three-dimensional objects.

In a computer system, the workspace or desktop for viewing and
processing documents and applications is the display screen or monitor. The operating
system of the computer generally manages or controls the documents and/or
applications displayed on the monitor. Early computer systems displayed only one
25 document or application on the display screen at a time, therefor limiting the effective
computer workspace. In order to switch among multiple applications or documents,
the user was forced to close the application or document being displayed and open a
different application or document. With the introduction of multi-tasking in graphical
interfaces, the display screen has been divided into multiple portions, often referred to
30 as windows. However, just as a physical desktop table becomes cluttered when
multiple documents are being viewed, a computer display workspace becomes
cluttered when multiple documents, applications, or icons are displayed
simultaneously. Accordingly, there is a need to obtain more workspace on a computer
desktop display. In addition, users are interested in experiencing visually pleasing

displays and document access, especially when utilizing a computer for graphical arts applications

The present invention contemplates a new and improved method and apparatus for presenting and organizing information within a three-dimensional workspace on a computer display, which overcomes the above-referenced problems and others.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a method of displaying information within a three-dimensional workspace on a computer display includes partitioning the workspace into a plurality of layers, where each layer corresponds to a display depth relative to a user. At least one substantially opaque container object is displayed at a first display depth. The user is provided with a pointer operative to select objects within the three-dimensional workspace at a plurality of display depths. Responsive to the user selecting a container object, an opacity level of the selected container object is reduced in order to reveal at least one content object contained therein. In addition, the at least one content object contained within the selected container object is displayed at a deeper display depth relative to the first display depth.

In accordance with a more limited aspect of the present invention, the step of reducing the opacity level of the selected container object includes determining a desired opacity level for the selected container object and selecting a dither pattern corresponding to the desired opacity level. Pixels corresponding to the container object are replaced with pixels corresponding to the at least one content object in accordance with the selected dither pattern.

In accordance with a more limited aspect of the present invention, the providing step includes receiving a control signal indicating a user preference for either a two-dimensional pointer, which is operative to select objects at the first display depth, or a three-dimensional pointer, which is operative to select objects at a plurality of display depths.

In accordance with a more limited aspect of the present invention, the method further includes dynamically adjusting the size of the three-dimensional pointer

based upon the layer being accessed by the user, such that the three-dimensional pointer is larger at the first display depth than the plurality of other display depths

One advantage of the present invention resides in a visually pleasing three-dimensional workspace on a computer display

5 Another advantage of the present invention resides in a three-dimensional visual representation having display depth and variable opacity levels

Another advantage of the present invention is resides in a three-dimensional computer workspace providing enhanced depth perception for graphical arts applications.

10 Yet another advantage of the present invention resides in a plurality of three-dimensional cabinet objects displayed on a desktop, which are secured through separate passwords.

15 Still other benefits and advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading and understanding of the preferred embodiments.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention may take form in various components and arrangements of components, and in various steps and arrangements of steps. The drawings are only for purposes of illustrating preferred embodiments and are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

FIGURE 1 is a functional block diagram of a computer-based display system suitable to practice the present invention,

25 FIGURE 2 is a diagrammatic illustration of a three-dimensional workspace partitioned into a plurality of layers in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a diagrammatic illustration of a workspace display in a two-dimensional mode in accordance with the present invention;

30 FIGURE 4 is a diagrammatic illustration of a workspace display in a three-dimensional mode in accordance with the present invention,

FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of the three-dimensional workspace in accordance with the present invention,

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view of the three-dimensional workspace display, which illustrates dynamic cursor sizing, in accordance with the present invention;

5 FIGURE 7 is a diagrammatic illustration of a substantially opaque container object within a three-dimensional workspace display in accordance with the present invention;

10 FIGURE 8 is a diagrammatic illustration of the three-dimensional workspace illustrated in FIGURE 7 with the opacity level of the container object reduced to reveal content objects in accordance with the present invention; and

15 FIGURE 9 is a flow chart illustrating a method of displaying information within a three-dimensional workspace on a computer display in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

15 With reference to FIGURE 1, a computer-based display system on which preferred embodiments of the present invention may be implemented is illustrated. A computer system and associated operating instructions, e.g., software, embodies circuitry used to implement the present invention. It is to be appreciated that the computer system preferably includes multi-tasking capabilities wherein multiple 20 processing operations may be carried out concurrently. The computer system is comprised of a plurality of components coupled via a bus **100**. The bus **100** consists of a plurality of parallel buses, such as address, data, and status buses, as well as a hierarchy of buses, e.g., a processor bus, a local bus, and an I/O bus. The computer system further includes a processor **110** for executing instructions provided via bus 25 **100** from internal memory **120**. The processor performs various operations, such as converting documents and applications into suitable format for display in the document workspace and interpreting and carrying out movement gestures by the user. Instructions for performing such operations are retrieved from internal memory **120**. The processor **110** and internal memory **120** may be discrete components or a single 30 integrated device, such as an Application Specification Integrated Circuit (ASIC) chip.

Also coupled to the bus **100** are a keyboard **130** for entering alpha numeric input, external storage **140** for storing data, a cursor control device **150** for manipulating a multi-mode pointer or cursor, a display **160**, such as a CRT or LC monitor, for displaying a three-dimensional visual output, i.e., the document

workspace, and a network connection 170. The external storage 140 may be a fixed or removable magnetic or optical disk drive, such as a CD-ROM. The external storage 140 may itself store container and content objects, which are explained more fully below. The cursor control device 150 is used for controlling cursor or pointer movement on the display 160. This input device typically has two degrees of freedom in two axes, a first axis (x-axis) and a second axis (y-axis), which allows the device to specify any position in a plane. As is described more fully below, in the present invention, a three-dimensional cursor having a third degree of freedom in a z-axis is utilized. The cursor control device 150, such as a mouse or track ball, optionally includes a button or switch associated therewith to which the performance of certain functions can be programmed. In one embodiment, such a switch has a first up position and a second down position, which are used to select and move objects along all three axes within the three-dimensional workspace. Other cursor control devices include track pads, data gloves, head-trackers, pens, and other devices suitable for 10 positioning a cursor on a computer monitor or display. The network connection 170 provides a means for attaching to a network, e.g., a Local Area Network card or modem card with appropriate software.

Also coupled to the bus 100 are frame and Z-buffers 180. The Z-buffer is a multi-layered buffer for storing data according to its relative display depth. The Z-buffer includes two registers. The first register includes the number of layers containing visible data for display. In the second register, a number of addresses corresponding to each of the layers of the Z-buffer are stored. Each address specifies a location where data for one of the layers is stored. The frame buffers are coupled to the Z-buffer and include pixel data corresponding to each layer of display.

More particularly, as shown in FIGURE 2, in order to achieve the visual perception of display depth, the three-dimensional workspace is partitioned to include a plurality of layers 200 along the z-axis. Each layer has a corresponding z-value within the Z-buffer corresponding to relative display depth, such that small z-values correspond to layers closer to a viewer or user, while large z-values correspond 20 to layers further away from the user. As is explained more fully below, this structure, along with other visual cues, provide the perception of depth for a user navigating through the workspace. In one embodiment, the three-dimensional workspace is

partitioned to include 256 layers along the z-axis. However, it is to be appreciated that depending on the desired z-axis resolution, the three-dimensional workspace may be partitioned into a greater or fewer number of layers.

With reference now to FIGURES 3-5, the user has the option of 5 working in a conventional two-dimensional display mode or a three-dimensional display mode. For convenience, elements of the three (3) embodiments illustrated in FIGURES 4, 5, and 6, which correspond to the respective elements of the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 3, are given numerical references greater by one-hundred than the corresponding elements in FIGURE 3. New components are designated by new 10 numerals. With particular reference to FIGURE 3, when navigating through the display workspace **300**, the user may indicate a preference for working in a two-dimensional display mode by selecting the two-dimensional mode selector **310**, as shown. Conversely, the user may indicate a preference for working in a three-dimensional workspace by selecting the three-dimensional mode selector **320**. In the 15 embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 3, the user has chosen to work in a two-dimensional workspace. In this embodiment, the pointer or cursor **330** is displayed as a two-dimensional cursor operative to select one of a plurality of objects **340** present on the display. In the two-dimensional mode, the user perceives the cursor **330** and objects **340** to be located at a shallow depth, that is, a depth close to the surface of the 20 display or video monitor.

As illustrated in FIGURE 4, the user may view and navigate through a three-dimensional workspace or display **400** selecting the three-dimensional mode selector **420**, as opposed to the two-dimensional mode selector **410**. In the three-dimensional mode, a three-dimensional pointer or cursor **430** is displayed. Upon 25 selection of the 3-D pointer, a plurality of depth cues are perceived by the user. For example, objects **440** to be accessed and manipulated by the user are displayed with three-dimensional depth attributes, as shown. Other depth cues, such as perspective tiling along one of the top, bottom, or sides of the workspace **400** may be provided to indicate depth. As is described more fully below, the opacity levels of the displayed 30 objects **440** are varied to further provide depth perception within the display. By providing three-dimensional depth attributes to the objects created and managed by the

operating system, the useful computer workspace is effectively enlarged for a standard graphical user interface.

With reference to FIGURE 5 and continuing reference to FIGURE 4, in the three-dimensional mode, the three-dimensional cursor **530** is dynamically sized in order to provide perception of depth within the display **500**. More particularly, the display controller of the computer system dynamically sizes the cursor by automatically changing the size of the three-dimensional cursor as the cursor moves along the z-axis from layer to layer "toward" or "away" from the user. As is described more fully below, information is organized and displayed within the three-dimensional workspace **500** using a plurality of container objects **540**, which optionally are represented by three-dimensional container object icons **545**. Selectively accessing one or more of the container objects **540** reveals content objects **560** contained therein. The perception of display depth is further enhanced by depth cues such as altering the opacity level of container objects **540** and/or scaling the dimensions of the container objects.

With reference to FIGURE 6, the dynamic sizing of the three-dimensional cursor **630** occurs as follows. In position **630(a)** the cursor operates to select object **660**, which is positioned at a relatively shallow display depth, that is, the display data associated with object **660** is in one or more frames or layers having relatively small z-values. As the cursor **630** is moved from position **630(a)** to position **630(b)**, the computer system reduces the size of the cursor at position **630(b)** relative to **630(a)**, thus indicating that object **662** is located at a deeper display depth relative to object **660**. When the cursor is moved from position **630(b)** to position **630(c)** to select object **664**, the cursor becomes even smaller, as shown, indicating that object **664** is located at a deeper display depth relative to object **662**. Conversely, if the cursor were moved from position **630(c)** to position **630(a)**, the size of the cursor would increase, indicating to the user that the cursor is back to a relatively shallow display depth, that is, a z-layer, which appears to be closer to the user on the display **600**. When the cursor is located at the same z-position or value along a perspective plane, the cursor size appears to be the same on the display screen **600**.

With reference to FIGURE 7, container objects **710** may be displayed within the workspace **700** having a variety of shape, size, and depth attributes.

Further, container objects **710** are displayed at variable opacity levels. The opacity of an image is the number of opaque pixels compared to the total number of pixels in the image. An opaque pixel is a pixel that displays a portion of the image. Conversely, a transparent pixel does not display a portion of the image, but may be used to display an underlying image. As shown in FIGURE 7, the display **700** includes a container object **710** in the shape of a house. Container object **710** is displayed at 100% opacity, i.e., every pixel within the boundary of the house is used to display the image of the house

With reference to FIGURE 8 and continued reference to FIGURE 7, a scenario is illustrated in which the house container object **810** has been selected by the user. In other words, the user positions the cursor (not shown) in contact with the representation of the house **810** and using the selected input device, indicates a desire to access the contents of the container object **810**. In order to enhance the user's perception of display depth and provide better workspace organization, the opacity level of the house container object **810** is reduced in response to the user selecting it, revealing content objects **820** within container object **810**. As shown in FIGURE 8, container object **810** is displayed at an opacity level substantially less than 100%, e.g., 50% opacity, which means that one-half of the pixels within the image of the house are used to display image pixels lying underneath. In this case, the content objects **820** are a plurality of substantially opaque files perceived to be located at a deeper display depth, that is, at z-layers having higher z-values. It is to be appreciated that the file content objects **820** may represent documents and/or applications. As is understood by those skilled in the art, the opacity level of the container object **810** is reduced from 100% to something substantially less than 100% by selectively replacing pixels used to display the image of the house with pixels used to display the files located therein according to a selected dissolve or dither pattern by the computer processor and display controller

It is to be appreciated that a plurality of pictorial container objects may be displayed with varying opacity and depth attributes. For example, FIGURE 7 and FIGURE 8 display a house container object in which files pertaining to a user's home may be contained. Other container objects include, but are not limited to, a telephone in which telephone numbers and addresses are kept, a file cabinet, in which file folders are kept, and a desk with drawers in which various file folders are kept

In one embodiment of the present invention, each container object is secured with a different user password or passcode. For example, a family owning a single computer, which desires to lock away specific content objects, contained within container objects, may do so without having to log off the computer and log on again under a new family member's profile. In another exemplary embodiment, specialized technical representatives may be allowed to access to certain container object cabinets containing content object files within a workspace, while non-specialized technical representatives will not have access to the specific cabinets that are password protected.

It is to be appreciated that the present invention finds special application in conjunction with the creation and display of artistic representations. For example, in creating an artistic representation, an artist may create his or her work in a plurality of layers, each characterized by a specific z-value within the Z-buffer. More particularly, artistic representations may be displayed on the computer such that in the three-dimensional mode, a viewer or user may navigate "within" the image using the three-dimensional cursor. In other words, a particular image, which is stored as a plurality of layers, may be displayed in a layer-by-layer fashion, revealing additional detail not available within conventional two-dimensional displays. For example, the user may access the first layer of artistic representation using the three-dimensional cursor. The opacity level of the first layer is then reduced, revealing additional detail present in layers behind the first layer.

With reference to FIGURE 9, a method of displaying information within a three-dimensional workspace is illustrated. The method begins with START step 900. At least one container object is displayed 910. In response to a user selecting a container object, a control signal is received 920. Optionally, the user is prompted 925 for the corresponding container object password. The accuracy of the password is checked 930, and if it is deemed to be incorrect, the user is denied access 935 to the contents of the selected container.

If an accurate password is provided by the user, the opacity level of a selected container object is reduced by determining 950 the desired opacity level for the selected container object. A dither pattern corresponding to the desired opacity

level is selected **960**. Container object pixels are replaced **970** according to the dither pattern, thus displaying content objects **980** contained therein

The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiment. Modifications and alterations will occur to others upon a reading and
5 understanding of the preceding detailed description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof